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APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 703 asked by Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1934, page 268 *supra*.]

Agreement reached at the conference of Mysore and Madras held in the Secretariat at Bangalore on the 4th and 5th September 1933.

1. (1) As regards repairs to irrigation reservoirs falling within the definition in rule 1 (3) of the Agreement of 1892—whether they involve the increase of the level of waste weirs or the construction of new reservoirs in substitution of old ones—intimation will, as far as possible, be given by Mysore in future before the work is commenced with details of what is proposed to be done. The Madras Government will, as far as possible, give similar information in respect of similar works in the Madras Presidency which may affect the prescriptive rights for which protection may be claimed under the rules in the Agreement of 1892.

(2) By analogy, the construction of new anicuts in place of existing ones will be treated similarly, but Mysore and Madras Governments will, as far as possible, give similar intimation before work is commenced.

(3) An anicut will include any construction of roughstone (dry) or masonry across a river either in part or fully and in any direction, which will have the effect of diverting water from the river, but the consent of the Madras Government will not be required under the Agreement of 1892 for the construction of any new anicut if there is to be no irrigation under it.

2. *Construction of a new tank across the Bandihalla at Thippaganahalli, Goribidnur taluk.*—If the Mysore Government agree to reduce the maximum storage capacity of the Srinivasasagara by 200 units to 410 units and to reduce the maximum atchcut by 100 acres to between 700 and 800 acres, the Madras Government will consent to the proposal to construct the new tank with a storage capacity of about 450 units and an atchcut of 600 acres.

3. *Rajavanti tank, Pavagada taluk.*—The recommendations made in the notes of joint inspection are accepted as equitable to both the Governments.

4. *Distribution of water of the Swarnamukhi tributary of the Hagari between the British Agali channel and the Mysore Kittagali channel.*—The Mysore Government agreed to the provision of shutters for the vents to be re-opened in the anicut, provided that they are operated not necessarily after the Agali tank fills, but as soon as the flow in the Agali channel attains a certain height, which will be determined by agreement between the two Chief Engineers.

The draft agreement, already forwarded, may be concluded with this modification.

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5. *Diversion of water from the Handihalla stream into the supply channel to the Bodimarlur tank.*—As the Mysore Government have shown from records that the tank is an old one which existed at the time of the Agreement of 1892, and had then an irrigated area not less than it has now, the proposals of the Mysore Government will be accepted.

Note.—The Mysore Government will send a note on this subject.

6. *Distribution of water between the Mysore village of Katamaguntapalli and the British village of Byrangi in Chittoor district.*—After examining the plans of the anicut and head works and the irrigation interests of the ryots of both parties, it was agreed that the two existing channels in the river-bed leading to the respective vents in the anicut may be linked by Madras by means of a connecting channel parallel to the anicut somewhere above it, subject to the condition that the Mysore Jodidar shall have a right to put up a temporary cross-bund, not exceeding 18 inches above the cill level of the vents in the anicut across this connecting channel and also a temporary cross-bund across the Byrangi channel just below the existing regulator, in order to enable him to utilize the summer flow between 1st January and 30th April every year.

7. *Groyne wall at the head of the Gangasandra feeder channel from the North Pennar.*—As the object of the feeder is to divert flood waters and not low supplies, Mysore has no objection to dismantling, if considered necessary, a portion of the groyne wall, retaining the remaining length so as to give an entrance to the channel during floods. In order to determine by mutual agreement what exactly this length should be, it was agreed to make a joint survey of the river at the feeder head.

8. *Rampur anicut across the Jayamangali river.*—It is agreed to allow the anicut to remain as constructed, on the understanding that the size and the number of vents in it and the head sluice, of the channel will be altered by Mysore, if this is found necessary after an examination of the figures of irrigation under the anicut and lower down the river both in Mysore and British limits, which figures should be furnished as early as possible by either party to the other, the interests of the direct irrigation under the channel from the anicut being adequately safeguarded.

9. *Interception of the supplies to the British Manchinillu cheruvu of Kodikonda village in the Hindupur taluk.*—It is agreed that there is no objection to closing the vents in the anicut since they have been held to be vents left during the construction of the anicut.

10. *Application of the definition of "Repairs to irrigation reservoirs" to "Repairs of anicuts" by analogy.*—This is agreed to—vide item I (2). It is also agreed that there should be no objection to Madras carrying out simple or ordinary repairs to anicuts or other works of the Madras Government situate in Mysore territory. An intimation will be given to the Mysore Government of what is proposed to be done in such cases.

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11. *Deficient supplies in the Jayamangali river.*—The Mysore Government agree to supply to the Madras Government figures of storage and irrigation under the tanks and channels fed from the river in Mysore territory below its junction with the Garudachala river.

12. *Deficient supplies in the Palar river.*—The Mysore Government agree to examine whether, and to what extent, it is possible to supply the information asked for by the Madras Government, and if so, at what cost.

M. G. Rangiah,
Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

5th September 1933.

N. Gopalaswami,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works and Labour Department.

5th September 1933.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 707 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1934, page 270 supra.]

Extract from the Collector's report, dated 6th December 1933.

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3. (*c*) *Crops, fields and other private property.*—There was no damage to fields and crops in Sattur town. Immense damage has been caused to houses and other private properties. One thousand five hundred and twenty-nine buildings of all descriptions have been damaged either wholly or partly of which 1,100 buildings have completely collapsed. Of the 29 match factories in the town 21 have sustained losses. Several merchants dealing in cotton seeds, food-stuffs, etc., have suffered heavy losses. Two printing presses were also damaged. The total loss of property in Sattur is estimated at $2\frac{1}{4}$ (two and one-fourth) lakhs. Outside Sattur town, 315 houses were damaged by the rain and floods and 175 acres of crops were affected.

In Sattur town, 300 fowls, 20 pigs and 30 heads of cattle were carried away.

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TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY